

# THE FARMERS' UNION.

VOLUME I.

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NUMBER 36

## WORLD'S FAIR WORK.

### HOW IT IS PROGRESSING IN CHICAGO.

Slowly but surely the stupendous undertaking is assuming shape—greater progress made than on any similar attempt in the same time—An Army of Laborers at Work—Big Buildings Rising.

#### The Fair in Embryo.

It is only about a year and a half since the National Government set the seal of its authority upon the Columbian World's Fair, to be held in Chicago in the summer of 1893. The question, "What has been done?" is frequently heard from those who have not devoted close personal attention to the stupendous undertaking which must be now admitted by all to be well on the way to an unparalleled success.

Within the short period a develop-

ment of this gigantic enterprise has been worked out which far eclipses anything accomplished in the establishment of the world-renowned Paris exposition in a similar period. The development of the exposition work in Chicago is vastly ahead of what Paris accomplished within the same time, and it is now apparent that the Chicago enterprises will be one of much greater dimensions, and probably of much greater cost. There were but 238 acres enclosed within the exposition grounds

reached at Sixty-seventh street, Stony Island boulevard marks its western line. Included in the area marked by these four lines are 680 acres, all dedicated to the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition. It would be better if this great enterprise had been christened the World's Fair, for that is what everybody calls it. From Fifty-sixth street south to Fifty-ninth street, Jackson Park is highly improved. All of this area has been reserved for State buildings, and since the park passed under the

control of the World's Fair, no changes have been made in its condition. Its grassy slopes and mossy banks have not been disturbed. South of Fifty-ninth street, however, great changes have been wrought. On this area all of the big buildings of the exposition are to be reared. Skeletons of huge buildings are raising themselves from the waste of sand, and acres of lumber await the workmen. Dredges are putting and snoring on every bank, plowing out wide canals for pleasure boats. Such buildings as are being erected for the World's Fair have never been constructed for previous expositions. They are to cost nearly \$12,000,000, with the land decorations. A line drawn around the walls of the principal buildings would be 27,252 feet long, or more than five miles. This is exclusive of the numerous State buildings and palaces that will be reared by foreign powers. The largest building of the exposition is that for the manufacturers' exhibit. It has 41 acres of floor space, including the galleries. This building is 1,688 feet long and 788 feet wide, all under roof. A man who walks around its outer wall will travel a distance of 4,952 feet. The architect who drew the plans for this building laid out an open court in the center 385x1,400 feet. The directors have decided to roof this court over. It will be put under a glass and steel arch. A comparison with the largest building of the Paris Exposition shows that Machinery Hall at Paris, which was the triumph of that exposition, could be shoved into this court, and eighteen acres would yet be left for exhibits in the main corridors. One million five hundred thousand dollars will be spent on this building, and, like all of the others, it will be torn down as soon as the Exposition closes. But little has been done yet on this mammoth structure. The foundations are down, to be sure, but a visitor might walk all over the site and not see them. These foundations consist of heavy pine timbers laid in the sand at close intervals. The Woman's Building is further advanced than any of them. It is to be 200 by 400

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operate a hospital and model creche, at the latter of which women visitors with babies can leave them to be cared for while they see the sights.

No stonemasons are to be permitted within the Exposition grounds. The Directory has decided that the entrance fee shall entitle the visitor to see everything within the inclosure. The dates for holding the various live-stock shows during the Exposition have been decided upon by the National Commission. The period devoted to the exhibition of animals for awards in the following divisions for live-stock will be as follows: Cattle, Sept. 11 to Sept. 27; horses, jacks and jennets, Aug. 24 to Sept. 27; sheep and swine, Oct. 2 to Oct. 14; kennel show for dogs, June 12 to June 17; poultry, pigeons, pet stock, etc., Oct. 18 to Oct. 30. Exhibitors of horses and cattle must accompany their application with written evi-

## OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

### HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Said—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable.

Necessary to Carry. Guard—Two-third street! First street! Let 'em off, first. (Seeing very small man attempting to board train.) Git back, will yer? Small man (entering train and handing paper to guard)—Here. Guard—What's that? Small man (meekly)—It's my license to live.—Truth.

A Watch Dog on a Wire. A fruit-grower in College Point, who finds it necessary to keep watch-dogs to guard his orchard, is humane

## MAKERS AND WEARERS.

The sweet little girls of the upper grades will dress for the morning in the usual shades. But as evening gathers the shades of this ilk will wear lovely dresses of white silk, bordered with lace in white and blue. And encircled in shades in pink and in blue; they must greet every day, hour, minute and second.

Let us pass, let us pass from the homes of the rich. To the foul dens where women in poverty stich. Here's a room where a baby is crying for milk. Let us search here for a dress of white silk. We have found it; 'tis here; don't you see it outspread. On a white rag that covers the tumble down bed? Can you wonder that sad, weary dressmaker scolds. As she draws the last thread through its flimsy folds?

"There, 'tis done," she exclaims with a chorus of sighs. She rubs a dull blur from her pained, aching eyes. Then she goes to her baby to quiet its wail. With lips that are quivering, shrunken and pale. She reflects how the wages for her wearisome toil. Will so fully replenish her scanty store of oil. With so feebly repulse the wolf from her door. And so little will add to her poor earthly store.

And the dress over which her back has been bent. In whose careful construction sad hours have been spent. Will be but the toy and delight of an hour. To the wearer—the daughter of wealth and of power. She turns from the dress with its manifold charms. To the wee, fat child darling held close in her arms. The dingy light fades and the night air grows. But why dwell on a picture so sad and so old.

O, friends, did it ever seem unjust to you. That such pictures as this are common and true. In our childhood they told us the adage was true. "That he who toiled not, neither bread should he eat." But our eyes must in wonder behold the wealth blessing the idler, while toil bears the curse. The tale of the seamstress half famished for milk. The child of the idler encompassed with silk.

How comes it that many who toil not nor spin. With no thought of the work in which riches begin. Can enjoy all the blessings that toil confers upon. While the workman goes hungry for toil and for fun. O, ye of the worship, the field and the mine. Do your daughters wear silk, or some fabric like mine. I will answer: Their heads must be lowered. In shame. O'er comfortable rags that they fain would disdain.

And yet they dare call this the land of the free; They who its praises from sea unto sea. Ah, yes, they pronounce it the home of the brave. Little dreaming its soil may prove liberty's grave.

My country, awake from your lethargy deep. Shake off the inertia that waits on your sleep. Let the lightning may flash and the thunder roar. And your name be forgotten on earth evermore.

—Emma Ghent Curtis, in Nonconformist.

## NATIONAL BANKS ILLUSTRATED.

"All Men Are Born Equal." In This Country, But What Is Sance for the Banker's Goose. Is Not Sance for the People's Goose. These men in Lombard street own the farm mortgages, our bank, railroad, telegraph, mining and manufacturing interests, and they desire that the interest and dividends upon these investments, coming in the hundreds of millions every year, shall be paid in cheap corn, cheap wheat, cheap pork and cheap beef. So they put their agents in Wall street "on." Then the newspapers begin their piping against silver coinage, against the treasury plan, the land loan scheme. The entire conspiracy emanates from the holders of the world's securities and its constant purpose is to buy the labor and products of the world for as low a figure as possible. This can be done by the use of a contracted volume of money. The London Jews found this out several years in advance of the farmers and have been taking advantage of their knowledge for nearly two hundred years. We escaped their rapacity during the war, [temporarily, but as soon as the war was over they began planning for the control of our finances, which they easily accomplished by the most villainous pieces of legislation ever placed upon the statutes of our civilized nation. The only question which now confronts the producer of this country is whether you pay your debts to the Jews in Lombard street with \$7 pork, \$6 beef, 50 cent corn, and \$1 wheat, or will you pay them in \$3 pork, \$2.50 beef, 15 cent corn, and 50 cent wheat? This is the only question there is to be settled. That is always the question every year and always will be the question so long as these foreign bankers have in command the money of this country and certainly so long as they continue to own a controlling interest, as at present in all our great banking, transportation and manufacturing enterprises. The electric line is perfectly plain. The commonest man ought to be able to see it. A narrow and constantly narrowing volume of money based on gold which is controlled by a few bankers in London is bound to give the farmers of this country low prices for their produce. By the adoption of the sub-treasury plan farmers would not be compelled to sell their crops just when the buyers get ready to buy. The active volume of money would be increased and with it the price of all produce would take a rise. But the face value of stocks, bonds and mortgages owned by rich foreign bankers could not go up. They would not be made higher to compare with the rise in the value of the produce in which they are paid. The result would be that instead of paying an obligation in a large quantity of the fruits of our toil we would be able to pay them in a small amount. Of course the rest would be ours. And that would represent the profit of our earnings. Of course if the farmer desires to contribute the lion's share of all he raises on his farm to the owners of American railroad, bank and manufacturing stocks and American farm mortgages he wants to keep right on believing what is told him in the corporation newspapers, vote the straight republican or democratic ticket and seal his eyes and open his pocket forever. If the farmer is to keep right on believing all that is told him in the corporation newspapers, he will be giving all that is just and right that he should give. Will he see it? We think he must and will.—National Economist.

"Why, everything, my dear sir. You are to furnish the money."

"Furnish the money? In what way, please?" Mr. Lacy would ask, much amused at the innocence of the president of the Boomville Boom company.

"In what way? Why, just as you furnish it to the banker. Our members own \$100,000 worth of real estate—real estate, Mr. Lacy, property that cannot be stolen by thieves or destroyed by fire, like the banker's bonds. We will pledge you our property, you give us \$50,000 in bank notes, pay us interest on our property, and charges us no taxes on notes or property, just as you do with the bondholder."

Mr. Lacy's amusement knows no bounds. He asks the president: "If everybody asked the same privileges, how would you maintain the government?"

The president had not thought of that. "That's a good question," Mr. Lacy would exclaim. "Well, Mr. Lacy, we will not ask you to pay us interest on our property. We are even willing to pay taxes on it. But in all kindness and consideration you might let us have the \$50,000 on the excellent security we offer and in view of the good property to which we are going to put it."

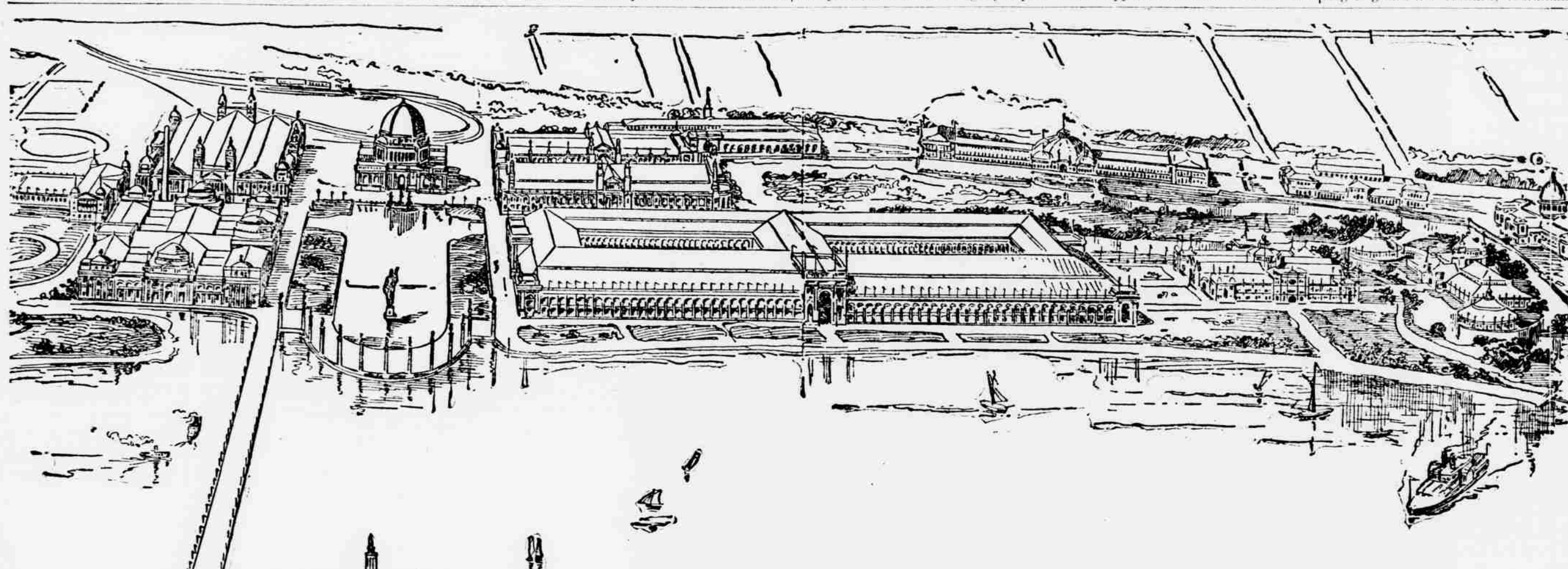
That feather breaks the camel's back. Mr. Lacy sees that the man is really in earnest.

"Why, my dear sir," he says, "you must be one of those people's party cranks from out west to be innocent enough to believe that the government can go into the money loaning business. Such a thing is supremely ridiculous. The government cannot loan money to people for the purpose of booming business, furnishing a market for the produce of the farmers or giving employment to the unemployed labor, and on real estate security. That is entirely out of the question. But if you were a bondholder, and wanted money to start a bank, so you could share and discount the notes of your friends and neighbors, foreclose the mortgages on their homes and loan them money at 6 to 10 per cent, the government will let you have all the money you want at one per cent, as long as you furnish bonds enough as security."

What is sance for the bondholder's goose should be sance for the people's gander.—Milwaukee Alliance.

## From Whence comes the Opposition?

From whence comes this opposition to an expansion of the volume of money? From men in Wall street and from the corporations running great daily newspapers in which these men in Wall street own a controlling interest. The men in Wall street are agents of the great capitalists in Lombard street, London, who buy all the surplus food products of the world. These men in Lombard street own the farm mortgages, our bank, railroad, telegraph, mining and manufacturing interests, and they desire that the interest and dividends upon these investments, coming in the hundreds of millions every year, shall be paid in cheap corn, cheap wheat, cheap pork and cheap beef. So they put their agents in Wall street "on." Then the newspapers begin their piping against silver coinage, against the treasury plan, the land loan scheme. The entire conspiracy emanates from the holders of the world's securities and its constant purpose is to buy the labor and products of the world for as low a figure as possible. This can be done by the use of a contracted volume of money. The London Jews found this out several years in advance of the farmers and have been taking advantage of their knowledge for nearly two hundred years. We escaped their rapacity during the war, [temporarily, but as soon as the war was over they began planning for the control of our finances, which they easily accomplished by the most villainous pieces of legislation ever placed upon the statutes of our civilized nation. The only question which now confronts the producer of this country is whether you pay your debts to the Jews in Lombard street with \$7 pork, \$6 beef, 50 cent corn, and \$1 wheat, or will you pay them in \$3 pork, \$2.50 beef, 15 cent corn, and 50 cent wheat? This is the only question there is to be settled. That is always the question every year and always will be the question so long as these foreign bankers have in command the money of this country and certainly so long as they continue to own a controlling interest, as at present in all our great banking, transportation and manufacturing enterprises. The electric line is perfectly plain. The commonest man ought to be able to see it. A narrow and constantly narrowing volume of money based on gold which is controlled by a few bankers in London is bound to give the farmers of this country low prices for their produce. By the adoption of the sub-treasury plan farmers would not be compelled to sell their crops just when the buyers get ready to buy. The active volume of money would be increased and with it the price of all produce would take a rise. But the face value of stocks, bonds and mortgages owned by rich foreign bankers could not go up. They would not be made higher to compare with the rise in the value of the produce in which they are paid. The result would be that instead of paying an obligation in a large quantity of the fruits of our toil we would be able to pay them in a small amount. Of course the rest would be ours. And that would represent the profit of our earnings. Of course if the farmer desires to contribute the lion's share of all he raises on his farm to the owners of American railroad, bank and manufacturing stocks and American farm mortgages he wants to keep right on believing what is told him in the corporation newspapers, vote the straight republican or democratic ticket and seal his eyes and open his pocket forever. If the farmer is to keep right on believing all that is told him in the corporation newspapers, he will be giving all that is just and right that he should give. Will he see it? We think he must and will.—National Economist.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, SHOWING DESIGNS AND GROUPING OF ALL BUILDINGS DETERMINED UPON.—View Looking West.

Live Stock Building. Machinery Hall. Administration Building. Mines. Transportation. Horticultural Hall. Woman's Building. Illinois State Building. Agricultural Hall. C. S. and P. R. R. Manufactures and Decorative Arts. United States Government Building. Fisheries.

ment of this gigantic enterprise has been worked out which far eclipses anything accomplished in the establishment of the world-renowned Paris exposition in a similar period. The development of the exposition work in Chicago is vastly ahead of what Paris accomplished within the same time, and it is now apparent that the Chicago enterprises will be one of much greater dimensions, and probably of much greater cost. There were but 238 acres enclosed within the exposition grounds

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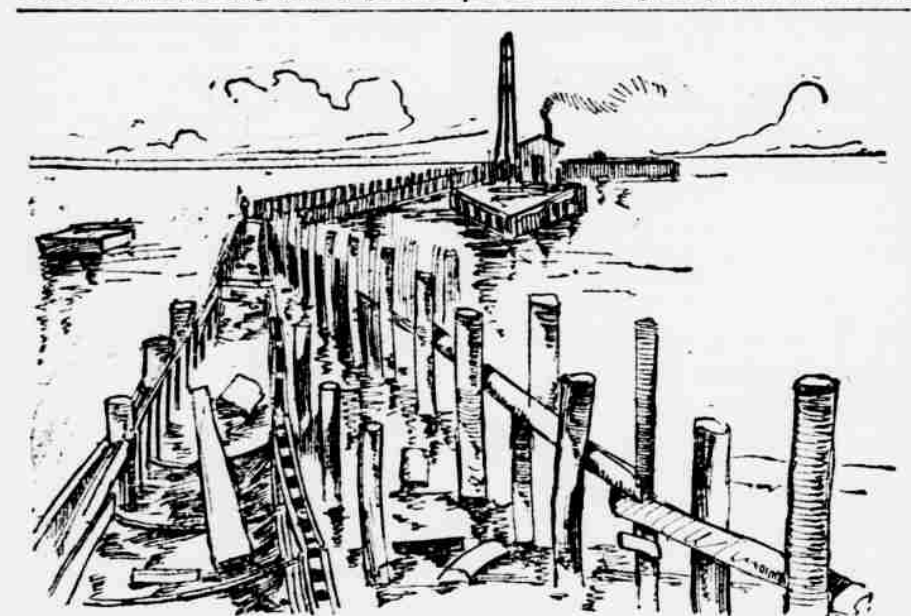
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istence as to the pedigree of the animal offered for entry. This written evidence implies a description or pedigree in the standard live-stock record books. Animals, unregistered, but which have some peculiar historical value, may be exhibited, but may not compete for any prizes or medals.

Fair Notes. The owner of a limestone quarry in Wisconsin has offered to the State Commission, for exhibition at the exposition, a specimen of the stone which he has quarried.

enough not to want the dog to bite any one. So he keeps him on a string. He has a wire stretched under the trees across the orchard, and to the wire is attached by loop and another wire fastened to the dog's collar. The dog can run only in the direction of the wire, but a thief in the



PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE IMITATION WAR VESSEL.

at Paris, while in 1893 the Chicago exposition will have 680 acres enclosed. In Paris there were seventy-five and one-half acres under roof, including those erected by foreign nations, as well as the exquisite buildings erected out of the exposition grounds. In 1893 there will be over 100 acres of main exposition buildings, paid out of exposition funds, and in addition doubtless thirty acres erected by foreign governments, by our own States and Territories, and by the General Government, at their expense, making an aggregate of probably 130 acres under roof.

It is estimated that the Chicago exposition will necessitate the expenditure of no less than \$17,000,000 before the gates are opened, a dollar of revenue is received. Of this amount possibly \$2,500,000 can be recovered in savings.

Great expositions develop slowly. They are not created in a day or in a year. They move along toward completion by apparently lazy stages until the last hours before the big buildings are needed. Then, under the magic touch of an army of laborers, the work seemingly is finished with a rush, and perfected wonder unfolds before the multitude in all its glory. The deceptiveness in the Chicago instance is complete. The act of Congress providing for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America was passed more than eighteen months ago. Yet people who visit the World's Fair grounds come away now with the opinion that the Chicagoans have done little toward preparing for the great celebration. The records show,

control of the World's Fair, no changes have been made in its condition. Its grassy slopes and mossy banks have not been disturbed. South of Fifty-ninth street, however, great changes have been wrought. On this area all of the big buildings of the exposition are to be reared. Skeletons of huge buildings are raising themselves from the waste of sand, and acres of lumber await the workmen. Dredges are putting and snoring on every bank, plowing out wide canals for pleasure boats. Such buildings as are being erected for the World's Fair have never been constructed for previous expositions. They are to cost nearly \$12,000,000, with the land decorations. A line drawn around the walls of the principal buildings would be 27,252 feet long, or more than five miles. This is exclusive of the numerous State buildings and palaces that will be reared by foreign powers. The largest building of the exposition is that for the manufacturers' exhibit. It has 41 acres of floor space, including the galleries. This building is 1,688 feet long and 788 feet wide, all under roof. A man who walks around its outer wall will travel a distance of 4,952 feet. The architect who drew the plans for this building laid out an open court in the center 385x1,400 feet. The directors have decided to roof this court over. It will be put under a glass and steel arch. A comparison with the largest building of the Paris Exposition shows that Machinery Hall at Paris, which was the triumph of that exposition, could be shoved into this court, and eighteen acres would yet be left for exhibits in the main corridors. One million five hundred thousand dollars will be spent on this building, and, like all of the others, it will be torn down as soon as the Exposition closes. But little has been done yet on this mammoth structure. The foundations are down, to be sure, but a visitor might walk all over the site and not see them. These foundations consist of heavy pine timbers laid in the sand at close intervals. The Woman's Building is further advanced than any of them. It is to be 200 by 400

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Building. When they leave the grounds and turn back for a parting view of the Exposition its glistering vista leading down between the main buildings to the harbor in Lake Michigan for pleasure craft. This building is the gem of all the architectural jewels of the exposition. Constructed of material to last but two years, it will cost \$650,000. Although it covers a space but 250 feet square, yet it is one of the noblest achievements of modern architecture. It will occupy the most commanding position on the exposition grounds. The building consists of four pavilions, 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square of the plan, and connected by a great central dome, 120 feet in diameter.

The crowning triumph of the exposition is to be the Administration Building. In this officers of the fair will have luxurious departments during the exposition. It rests on a broad plaza in the center of the grand vista leading down between the main buildings to the harbor in Lake Michigan for pleasure craft. This building is the gem of all the architectural jewels of the exposition. Constructed of material to last but two years, it will cost \$650,000. Although it covers a space but 250 feet square, yet it is one of the noblest achievements of modern architecture. It will occupy the most commanding position on the exposition grounds. The building consists of four pavilions, 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square of the plan, and connected by a great central dome, 120 feet in diameter.

Fair, a solid monolith, larger than Cleopatra's needle in New York City. The obelisk, when completed, will weigh 400 tons and be the largest mass of brownstone ever quarried. CAPT. D. P. DOMINS, Superintendent of Lakes Erie and Ontario and the Ohio River, is trying to complete arrangements for the exhibition, at the World's Fair in Chicago, of the gunboat Niagara, which is sunk in a good state of preservation in Massachusetts Bay, Erie harbor. It is very probable the original

plant, and the first converter used in making Bessemer steel, will be on exhibition. The Press and Printing Committee has passed a resolution asking that a building 200x400 feet be constructed, in which is to be furnished office room for all foreign and American newspapers.

The Wisconsin State Building will be two stories high, with not less than 10,000 feet of floor space, exclusive of porches. The whole structure is to be built of Wisconsin material. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which operates all the way from Alaska to Mexico, has agreed to carry all exhibits to and from the Exposition at half regular freight rates.

The Exposition Directors have appropriated \$50,000 for the expense of reproducing at the Exposition the Convent of La Ribada, Palos, Spain, where Columbus lived while perfecting his plans for his voyage of discovery.

The lumbermen of Washington have promised to contribute all the material necessary for the construction of the building of that State at the Exposition, and the Northern Pacific has agreed to transport the exhibit free of charge.

The National Association of Canned Food Packers has applied for space to exhibit its products at the Fair. The association in its jurisdiction covers the packing interests of twenty States. There are in the country about 2,000 canning concerns, consuming the product of 2,000,000 acres of land and giving direct employment to a million people.



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

which may be offered.

ALL of the important trunk lines in the United States have agreed to transport exhibits at half the usual rates.

TEXAS has decided to set apart a special room in its Exposition Building for an exhibit by the colored people of the State.

The World's Fair power plant, will be of 24,000 horsepower, and will require the services of 250 engineers, firemen, and attendants.

The Exposition Directory has taken action under which adequate insurance will be placed upon all persons and property for which it can be held liable during the Fair.

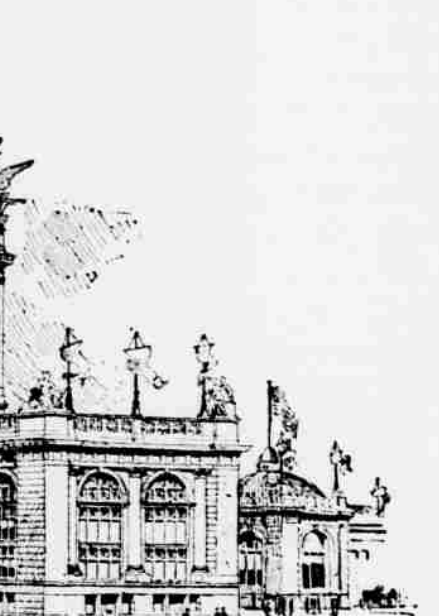
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TEXAS has decided to set apart a special room in its Exposition Building for an exhibit by the colored people of the State.

The World's Fair power plant, will be of 24,000 horsepower, and will require the services of 250 engineers, firemen, and attendants.

The Exposition Directory has taken action under which adequate insurance will be placed upon all persons and property for which it can be held liable during the Fair.

The Wisconsin State Building will be two stories high, with not less than 10,000 feet of floor space, exclusive of porches. The whole structure is to be built of Wisconsin material.

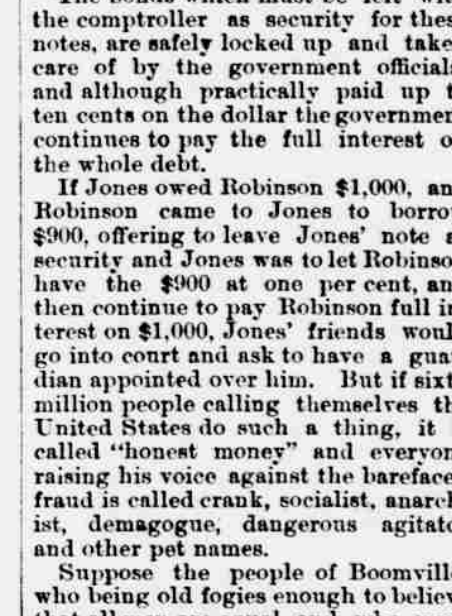
The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which operates all the way from Alaska to Mexico, has agreed to carry all exhibits to and from the Exposition at half regular freight rates.

The Exposition Directors have appropriated \$50,000 for the expense of reproducing at the Exposition the Convent of La Ribada, Palos, Spain, where Columbus lived while perfecting his plans for his voyage of discovery.

The lumbermen of Washington have promised to contribute all the material necessary for the construction of the building of that State at the Exposition, and the Northern Pacific has agreed to transport the exhibit free of charge.

The National Association of Canned Food Packers has applied for space to exhibit its products at the Fair. The association in its jurisdiction covers the packing interests of twenty States. There are in the country about 2,000 canning concerns, consuming the product of 2,000,000 acres of land and giving direct employment to a million people.

"Excuse me," said a stranger, stepping up to a man who alighted from the Morris & Essex Road one day last week, "I beg your pardon, but are you from Morristown?" "Yes, sir, I am," the man who was addressed answered rather stiffly. "Well, really, my most particular me, but will you kindly tell me what you do for the itch?"—Newark Sunday Call.



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